PARTY LINES FORGOTTEN IN GENERAL GRIEF FOR JOHN BRIGHT.

TRIBUTES OF THE LONDON AND PROVINCIAL PRESS-MR. BRIGHT'S SERVICES TO THE UNITED STATES.

BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE. J At; 1889: By The New-York Tribune. on March 28 .- Without, or almost without, on of party, and with genuine and deep rlish people are signifying every and in many ways their sense of what they lest in John Bright. It is natural to turn he press for the most complete expression of death is felt most keeply in the humble homes and among the humbler classes of this country. If ever they had a friend, it was John Bright. To im, more than to any other of his generation? they owe it that their condition to-day is one of se content and reasonable comfort. They owe to him and to Cobden together untaxed food, but hey have to thank him almost alone for the breaking down of the spirit of class monopoly, which before his time was the one intolerable burden upon their life. They owe their political enfranment to him, not directly, but indirectly. He was the real author of Mr. Gladstone's bill of 1866, and of Disraeli's of 1867. Neither gave the vote to the workingman, nor was the giving of it then possible. But they made the speedy giving of it inevitable, and given it was, in truth, from Mr. Bright's own hand, if not by his act. All this they know well, but in the English

press you hear little of it. The most grateful classes are not the articulate classes. Even the long champion, are under less obligations to him than those below them. But it is their voice which is mostly heard to-day. No class or conquite silent. The Queen had a real ard for Mr. Bright, whose loyalty to the crown personal respect for the Queen have been a declared. Some of the last messages which eached One Ash before his death came from the en and from the Prince and Princess of Wales. know-or if they do not, their advisers do-Mr. Bright's influence was the chief among those which averted revolution, as which have made revolution peaceful instead of violent. So do those very privileged classes whose privileges he attacked and either destroyed. fiercely. Of late years they have covered with eulogies, and none to-day are more ready to cover his memory with laurel.

As for the English press, it has done its present flee well. Mr. Bright had no great admiration for the London press, which he regarded as in the main the defender of whatever is powerful, whatever is established, whatever has wealth, edent or prerogative on its side. He had to sarry on the great contests of his life with but little help from the most powerful of these papers at the most critical moments. But they lift themas often happens, surposses that of London. They both claim him as a typical Englishman—and so he was-and they see clearly that in the higher range of his character he was not typical, but unique. They say of him without stint that he was perhaps the only English statesman of the first rank in public life whose honesty, whose sincerity, whose perfect single-mindedness and entire devo-tion to interests other than his own or his party's. never once been questioned amid all the ondiers of a stormy political life. They do justo his rigorous conception of daty; they recion; they acknowledge what to most of them seems cess of every reform identified with his name. Nothing is here respected by the majority so much ss. They are not insensible to the loftiness of his aims or to the religious fervor of his public aspirations, any more than to his incomparable enius as an orator, or to the charm of his private life and personal character. He is still, even to ninted Radicals, the Tribune of the People of earlier days; always their advocate, never

The Tories, perhaps less disappointed, as things are going, speak with no trace of bitterness of those days when he thundered against Pluralists and Sinecurists in Church and State; against monopoly in land and monopoly in legislation; against the adulterous origin, as he called it, of Spiritual Peers; against the military and naval services as a gigantic system of out-door relief or the aristocracy; against Protection, when prapeople; against almost everything which the Tories then held sacred What they now hold spered Mr. Bright himself would have been perplexed to define with accuracy. No doubt they e grateful to him for his refusal to follow Mr. Gladstone in his Home Rule crusade. No doubt, also, some of the more extreme Home Rulers find it hard to refrain from expressing by his open grave some of the animosity they felt and expressed toward him in the later years of his life, even when the end of his life was in sight, and even though Ireland never had a truer friend. of the leading Home Rule journals of Ireid, even to-day speaks of him as a "crank." It is the sole exception that I have seen to the general and successful wish of this party to forget all recent controversies and to remember only the beauty, and splendor and purity of

There is, perhaps, no part of Mr. Bright's great career so little dwelt on in proportion to its importance as his immense services to America. Few Englishmen care to remind themselves how much need there was for them, or to own how all but universal in public life and in society was English sympathy with the Pro-slavery Rebellion in America. There was no period in Mr. Beight's history when he had more need of courage; none when to be in the minority was to be more hated; none in which his finest qualities shone more brightly. If the English do not choose to acknowledge it, there is a reason the more why we should render him full tribute. A Nation's gratitude cannot now repay the debt which the Nation then incurred. Living, he would have been the Nation's guest, had health permitted him to cross the Atlantic, at President than we invitation. Dead the Nation which Hay 's invitation. Dead, the Nation which mourns for him cannot declare its homage too publicly or too solemnly. To the last America was dear to him. What he did for the extinction of slavery and the saving of the Union was one of his most precious reminiscences, and there was no subject on which he discoursed with

ORD SALISBURY'S TRIBUTE TO MR. BRIGHT. Landon, March 28.—In the House of Lords this firmoon the Marquis of Salisbury, speaking of Mr. right, said: "He had special qualities for which a will be admired and noted in history. He was no greatest master of English oretory in the present cerestion, the cloquence of his style giving fitting apprecion to his borning, noble thoughts. He pospeated a singular rectitude of character. He was asyred by pure patriolism from the beginning of la correct to its close."

GERMANN BURN AN AFRICAN VILLAGE.
BOTSIN, March 26.—A disputch to the "Cologne Cato" from Zanether 1874: "A party of 280 mended from the German nan-of-war Schwalke and
mod Kondutcké after a conflict with the naivesa opposition to the Germans is everywhere decreas-

IT PLEASES LORD SALISBURY: POREIGN COMMENTS ON TWO OF PRESIDENT

HARRISON'S NOMINATIONS. London, March 28.—A dispatch announcing that President Harrison had nominated Robert T. Lincoln as American Minister to England, was read at a dinner given last evening by Earl Cowper. Viscount Cranborne, son of Lord Salisbury, was a guest, and, upon hearing the news, he immediately hurried to Arlington-st. and imparted the information to his father. The Prime Minister said that the nomination

Dublin, March 28.—The "Freeman's Journal" says:
"The appointment of Mr. Patrick Egan as American
Minister to Chili, will keenly delight Irishmen It is
a comment on the policy toward Ireland pursued
by England, where Mr. Egan is a hunted outlaw."

PLEASED WITH MR. HALSTEAD'S NOMINATION. Berlin, March 28.—The nomination of Mr. Halstead as United States Minister to Germany gives general satisfaction here.

LORD MANDEVILLE A BANKRUPT. CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS TO BE INSTITUTED AGAINST THE SPENDTRRIFT NOBLEMAN.

London, March 28.-Lord Mandeville, heir to the Duke of Manchester, has been pronounced bankrupt.
It has been decided to institute criminal proceedings egainst him on a charge of having made untrue affidavits.

RACING IN ENGLAND: FOUR CONTESTS AT THE OPENING OF THE

LIVERPOOL SPRING MEETING. London, March 28.—This was the first day of the Liverpool spring meeting. The race for the Prince of Wales's Plate of 700 severeigns in specie, for three-year-olds and upward, at nearly six furions, was Alatree, by Sefton, out of Electric. Lord Ellesmere's six-year-old bay mare Cataract was second, and J.

each for acceptors, with 200 guineas added, for two-year-olds, at five furlongs, was won by J. G. Hodgaon's bay colt Lamprey by Beauclere, out of Irony, by Rosebery. Levd Londonderry's bay filly Daisy Chain was second, and Captain Machell's chestnut filly As-

The race for the Fourteenth Union Jack Stakes of three-year-olds, one mile, was wen by the favorite, Captain L. H. Jones's bay colt Theophilus, by Arbitrator, out of Theodora. The Duke of Westminster's chestnut colt Ornus was second, and Captain C. Bowling's chestnut colt Iddesleigh was third.

TROUBLES OF THE COPPER SYNDICATE. Paris, March 28.—Comptoir d'Escompte shares at 4 p. m. to-day were quoted at 105 fratics, Societo des Metaux shares at 20 francs and Rio Tinto shares at coo francs.

merce report that the directors of the Comptoir d'Escompte are responsible for declaring a higher dividend in January than the position justified. The trustees are further of the opinion that the copper contracts were a violation of the statules, and therefore void The directors of the Comptoir d'Escompts have been summoned to appear before the Juge

One of the largest bankers and stockbrokers of Geneva has committed suicide. He suffered heavy losses through copper speculation.

London, March 28.—Copper closed at 39 pounds, 12 shillings, 6 pouce.

thrued suspense as to the outcome of the negotia-tions between the American mine owners and the no transactions of any consequence were recorded Lake copper was generally firmer as was G. M. for immediate delivery, but futures declined, and May during the early dealings, the lowest price recorded \$10 05 for July. After the second call, how-the market exhibited a slightly better tone, being a marked inclination on the part of buyers metal did not part with any stock. The general feeling of traders, while not marked by anxiety, is one of uncertainty and no activity is looked for in the market until some definite news is received from abroad. to trade, but prices were maintained and holders of

THE JESUIT DEBATE IN CANADA. Otiawa, March 28.—In the House of Commons this afternoon the debate was resumed on the Jesuit Estates question. David Mills was the first speaker. He said that the motion of Colonel O'Brien is an important one. In the name of toleration it seels intolerance and seeks to violate the Constitution under the plea of defending the supremacy of the crown. There is on one side the right of a provincial Legis-lature and on the other the question of overriding it toted history. Circumstances governing and controlling events a century ago are not the same as those prevailing to-day. It was useless to criticise the actions of the Jesuits in former times. The influence of ages should be taken into consideration. The of ages should be taken into consideration. The third states served as an illustration of liberality displayed in religious matters. The Dominion Government possessed no more right to exercise the votopower than it had to annul New-York State legislation. The speaker said he would rather be a victim of the wrongful judgment of others than deny an act of justice. He sat down amid applause.

UICIDE OF A BELGIAN MERCHANT. wealthy merchant of this city, committed suicide yesterday. The act was due to the failure of several allied firms, whose liabilities will probably reach a colossal sum. Mr. Vandertaelen was a leading mem-ber of the Liberal party and had been dubbed the John Bright of Belgium.

THE BALL TEAMS SAIL FOR HOME. London, March 28.—The Chicago and All-America secball clubs sailed on the White Star steamer Adristic from Queenstown for New-York to-day. A teartily. The members of the clubs are elated over beir reception in Great Britain and Ireland. It is wriain that baseball will become one of the features of critish sport.

SWIFT JUSTICE FOR A SWINDLER. Toronto, March 28.-George Powell, alfas G. Barnett Young, who, attired in priestly garb, was arrested here Tuesday, charged with swindling jewellers in Ottaws and Toronto out of watches and diamonds, and who confessed many other such crimes, was to-day cent by a police magistrate to the Kingston Pententiary for five years.

Vienna, March 28.—The report that a duel had been fought between Count Hoyos and Count Baltazzi proves to be without foundation. Count Henry Baltazzi is in Madeira, and the other male members of the Baltazzi family are either in Vienna or at their bomes in Morevia. Count Hoyos, who has been visiting his brother in Paris, returned to Vienna to-day. PALSE REPORT OF A DUEL

THE BANQUET TO MR. PARNELL Indon, March 23.—The committee that has charge of the banquet to Mr. Paruell is continuing its preparations. The difficulty experienced by the committee in finding a suitable place for the entertainment led to a teport that the project had been abandoned, but this is now denied. The dinner will probably be given in the Royal Aquarium.

TO FORTIFY ST. GOTHARD PASS. Berne, March 28.—The Federal Council, suspecting that in the event of a Franco-German war Germany would violate the territory of Switzerland, has recommanded to Parliament the adoption of a credit for the purpose of fortifying St. Gothard Pass.

KING WILLIAM UNABLE TO GOVERN. The Hague, March SS.—Parliament will assemble in April 3 for the purpose of receiving a communication from the Ministry, in which a format an ouncement will be made of the King's incapacity of governing.

BLOODSHED THREATENED AT SANTA CLARA.
San Diego, Cal., Masch 18.—Trouble is reported from
the new mining camp five miles from Santa Clara.
A rich quaris claim is held by senied Mexicans, whose
rights are disputed by American prospectors, and bloodshed is thely to ensue. Governor Torres has been

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 29, 1889.-TEN PAGES.

THE CLOSING OF BEHRING'S SEA. Ottaws, March 28.-In the House of Commons day Sir John Macdonald, in reply to Mr. Prior, said that the Government had received no official informa-tion from the Government of the United States in regard to the proclamation issued by President Harrison closing Behring's Sea to all except Ameri

asked for troops and officers are hastening there with a squad of Mexican cavalry.

protest. On inquiry he had learned that the proclamation was issued as a result of the statutory enactment of March 2, 1880. This gave him no alarm, as the proclamation does not involve a final interpretation of what composes the limits of Behring's Sea.

THE SEIZED BRITISH SEALERS London, March 28.—Sir George S. Basen-Powell asked in the House of Commons this afternoon whether the case of the three scaling ships setzed in Behring's Sea in 1887 and condemned by the Alaskan Cours and been admitted to appeal by the Supreme Churt. Sir James Fergusson, Under Foreign Secretary, re-plied that the time allowed for appeal had lassed.

FIRE IN A LONDON TIMBER YARD, London, March 28.—The Baltic timber pard, near Buckingham Palace, has been destroyed by loss is \$300,000. During the progress of the fire pile of timber fell, injuring a number of firemen.

WILLIAM A. PINKERTON ARRESTED. THE PRINCIPAL FIGURE IN A DISCRIPERLY SCENE IN A CHICAGO COURT.

Chicago, March 28 .- William A. Pinkerton was th chief participant in an exciting row in court this afternoon, and is now under bonds. The trouble arose over an attempt to escape by a prisoner illegally arrested by the Pinkertons. Edward Zesler, the prisoner, was afterward set at liberty by Judge Altgeld on a writ of habeas corpus. He has at office in Washington-st., and does business as the "E Bond Company." He was charged by the Enkerton with being a fugitive from justice from the State of Pennsylvania. Superintendent Robertson, of the Pinkertons, got out a warrant and himself made the arrest instead of a regular officer.

"Where's the return on this warrant?" as 24 Justice Brayton, when the prisoner was arraigned.
"I put it on the back," replied Superintendent

"I see," said the Court, slowly, " but I did not depu "Is that so?" exclaimed Robertson: I thought Then I'm not legally arrested?" asked Zeisler.

"No," respended the Court.
Zeisler made a jump for the door. A co here before him and barred it. Zeisler rushed into the ante-room and made for the other door leading to the ataiway. The utmest confusion ensued. William A. Pinkerton made a rush for Zeisler. The latter's son, a muscular young fellow, grabbed Pinkerton by the throat and choked him. Three or four other friends of Zeisler made for the door and attempted to clear away by a rush the half dozen constables who blocked their passage. The rush was successful and Zeisler, the elder, got out into the hallway. Att this mome Pinkerton pulled away from young Zewler and with the warrant from the court's desk, Pinkerton broke through the scrambling throng, and, reaching the warrant over the heads of the crowd, shouted to a

"Serve this warrant quick; don't let him get away."

When a measure of quiet was restor was issued to young Zeisler, charging Piakerton with assault. The detective was at once agreeted. He gave bounds for his appearance. The younger Zeisler pesitioned the judge in the father's behalt. After a hearing, the judge ordered the prisoner's release on the ground that a case had not been made sufficient to hold him under the laws of Hilpois. Zeisler is said to be wanted in Scranton, Penn, on a charge of ambandance.

Telegrams from London yesterday announced that arrested at Queenstown more than a month ago, had a fortnight. Remits was a dealer in leaf tobacco at No. 138 Maiden Lane, and in January he swindled many eigar manufacturers in the city by selling quantities of tobacco several times over. The amount of his stealings from the trade is said to be \$40,000. Among the cigar manufacturers and dealers who last money by his rescality are Motris Spiegle, Max Marx, S. Auerbach, E. Hosenwald & Brother, H. Hamburger & Co., D. Levy & Son, G. Solomon & Brother and L. Schmidt. Lefore his frauds were discovered he had sold his household furniture and had taken his family on a steamhip bound for Europe. He has been locked up in London while his extradition was being fought by his lawger. He could not have been brought back to New-Jork for his swindling operations, but it was ascertained that he had committed forgery also. In January he deposited checks for 87,876 at the Commercial Fational Bank, and drew out 81,815. The checks bote the forged signature of De Betz & Co., of Key West Fla. As Reimitz can be tried in this city, after extradion, only on the charge of forgery, the firms who well swindled by him may never be able to recover the money which he stole from them.

RUSHING INTO OKLAHOMA:

Wichita, Kan., March 28 .- The proclamation for the pening of Oklahoma was received here with demonstrations of great joy. Flags were hung from buildings, cannon were fired, and bonfires built. The same enthusiasm welcomed the news all over the south of Kansas. Extensive preparations are being made for entering the country, and some of the towns of Southern Kansas will almost be depopulated. The boomers who encamped along the line are making ready to move. The cattle men are hurrying on to Oklahoma to get their catile, as they fear violence to stock and property. The soldiers have left Oklahoma City. The boomers made hold to come out of their concealment in the woods to hear the news. Claims are being rapidly taken up, and there is aardly a good selection of land that has not one of more claimants. Fights are daily occurring. On Preslay night a Swede from Cold Harbor, Kan., while entesting a claim twenty-four miles west of Oklahoma Station, was fattally shot by his opponent. Mon have already sold their rights to claims for \$400 and \$500. A boomet arriving from Oklahoma says the country is fall of people, that the number is constantly increasing, and that he believes it is impossible to keep them out.

Washington, March 28.—It is said at the Interior Department that the President's proclamation issued vostorday will throw open to homestead entry on April 22 about 1,800,000 agres.

Denver, March 28 (Special).—The opening of Oklahoma is attracting considerable attention in Colorado. The Oklahoma Colorization and Town Company, with a capital of \$50,000 has just been formed, and within the last two days over 300 members have been reserved.

MAYOR BECKER TRINKS HE CAUGHT A BUNCO MAN.

Buffalo, March 28 (Special).—Mayor Becker is chuckling still over an adventure be had in New-

"Yesterday morning," said he, "I was walking "Yesterday morning," said he, "I was walking down Broadway in New-York, for exercise. I needed it. Below Canal-st a man approached me and said, 'Good morning.' I said 'good morning' and he said, 'Don't you know me!' 'No, and I don't want to,' said L 'You don't! Why, I once sold you a big bill of goods,' said he. 'No, you didn't, 'said I. 'Oh, yes, I did, sir. I am with H. B. Claffin & Co.' 'You never sold me any roods,' y answered. 'Can I 'You never sold me say goods,' I answered. 'Can I be mistaken?' said the man, 'what is your name, then?' 'That is my business,' said I. You see, that man was one of these bulgeo stoerers, and he tried to work me, but he couldn't."

TIN IN PECOS COUNTY, THEAS. Eagle Pass, Tex., March 28.—Colonel Holliday, a miner of many years' experience, has just returned from an extensive exploration of the Pecos Country. He found a deposit of tin ore in the mountains north of Langley. The ore was in a ledge cropping out of the surface.

ENERAL M'COOK ON BAILBOAD QUESTIONS: Princeton, N. J., March 28 (Special).—The largest and most enthusiastic meeting ever held in Dr. Patton's Ebrsey was that of last evening, addressed by General McCook, of New-York, upon the railroad questions of the United States. By unanimous vote the faculty and upper classmen present requested General McCook to return to Princeton in the near future to talk upon treats.

THE MONEY ROLLING IN. HEADQUARTERS FOR REPUBLICANS IN THIS

GENEROUS RESPONSES TO THE CALL FOR SUID-SCRIPTIONS-SUCCESS SEEMS ASSURED.

The Business Men's Republican Association has undertaken to build a headquarters for the Republican party in this city. The need of such a building has long been felt. That one has not een erected before is somewhat remarkable The members of the County Committee are obliged to hire a hall whenever they want to hold a meeting, and if they cannot get one the meeting has to be postponed. Such a state of things is hardly in keeping with the dignity of a great party. The leaders have thought so for a long time, but it remained for the business men to take the initiative in providing a remedy.

Action was begun in the matter at a meeting of the association held at the Downtown Club a fortnight ago, but no definite steps were taken until the County Committee had been consulted so that everything might be done in a thoroughly satisfactory and harmonious way. The subject was fully discussed by the County Executive Committee at its last meeting. The representatives of the association explained that the building was to be erected at some central place between Fourteenth and Forty-second sts. and Fourth and Sixth-aves. It was to be built by popular subscription from Republicans, and would be devoted to the use of the whole party. The County Committee should have the right to use the main hall or auditorium at least once a month and during campaigns as often as might be required. Upon this general explanation of the plan the members of the committee unanimously indorsed the project and are giving hearty assistance toward carrying it out successfully. The political leaders and the busiess men are working together in complete accord.

It is the intention of the leaders in the work to put up a structure on the plan of the great hall Chicago in which the last Republican National Convention was held, but the specifications have not yet been drawn, nor will they be until sufficient money has been subscribed to make it certain that the work will be completed. The committee of the association that has been appointed to secure contributions believe that a suitable structure can be built for \$250,000. As soon as the sum of \$100,000 has been contributed a meeting of the subscribers will be called to elect a board of trustees, and to consider the plans of the work which will then be submitted. Stock will be issued in ten-dollar shares, the purpose being to get as many people as possible interested, rather than to have the undertaking in the hands of a

Subscription books were only opened last we but already over \$17,000 has been received for the following members of the party:

Daniel Bacon assessment to the contract of the	
E. M. Brown	
C. N. BBas	- I
General Daniel Butterfield	5,0
J. Hull Browning	1
H. A. Barnum	
M. J. Brannigan	
Kumper Bocock	
Alexander Caldwell	
S. V. R. Cruger	
John Creighton	
William De Zeller	
George W. Dean	
S. H. Elkins	
Joel B. Erhardt	1
S. B. Faton	
R. M. Galloway	1
J. H. Gulon Committee or Commit	·
Wm. H. T. Hukhes	200
C. P. Huntington	
Gustav A. Jahn	
John W. Jacobus	1
Edward Lauterbach	1
B. Lord	
J. J. Phillips	are to de
John F. Plummer	
R. P. Porter	
J. P. Pelralto	
A. D. Juillard	
B. H. Rogers	1
Eliku Root ,	
Thomas Rutter	10
O. C. Shayno	47
J. J. Scabury	
W. L. Strong	
J. H. Sterling	
Solon B, Smith ,	1
H. R. Thurbet	4.
C. N. Taintor	
B. Treutman ,	
James Tobias	
A. M. Underhill ,	
A. R. Whitney and	10

on a common level. It will be a dem stitution in the best sense of the word.

THE RHODE ISLAND SENATOR NOT YET CHOSEN. Providence, March 28 (Special).—Another ballot for United States Senator was taken in the joint convenion to-day. The break for either Dixon or Wetmore which had been predicted, did not occur. Mr. Dixon's vote was 41, two of his supporters being absent. Ex-Governor Wetmore had the same vote as yesterday, 31, but actually gained one, a supporter of his being absent and one of Taft's votes going to him. other votes were Durfee 5, Colt 5, Goddard 4, Taft 1, and Arnold (Dem) 16. After the vote was aunounced the friends of Dixon moved to proceed to another ballot. This was met by dilatory amend ments and motions on the part of the Wetmore men. Finally, after a long and exciting struggle, the anti-Dixon forces carried an adjournment by a vote of 50 to 48. The Democrats are in a position to elect pixon, and it is understood that ten of them were in favor of going to Dixon had a second ballot been taken to-day, and that is the secret of to-day's struggle. The argument used with the Democratic members in favor of Dixon is that Wetmore, being a wealthy man, will contribute heavily to the Republican campaign expenses in this State if elected, and therefore it is good politics for them to defeat him.

TO INCREASE LARGELY ITS OUTPUT OF COAL Philadelphia, March 38 (Special) .- At the office of the Reading Coal and Iron Company it was stated to-day that the increase in the output of coal for the next two years would be at least 2,000,000 tons. Said an official to-day: "This will be done through the four new collieries that are being sunk and the for three or four years. During the last receivership about twenty-five collieries were shut down on account of the expense of operating them. Several of the most promising of these collieries are now being pumped out and put in shape for operation. The cost of improvements is considerable and is all charged to operating expenses. The capital account has been closed. The poor showing for February I attribute to the heavy colliery expenses.

Providence, March 28 (Special). In the excitement over the Senate contest, the State election to be held next Wednesday is almost lost sight of. Neither the Republicans nor the Democrais are doing much cam-Republicans nor the Democrats are doing much cam-paign work, but the Law-Enforcement party is ex-ceedingly active. Its managers issued to-day a cam-paign sheet with a circulation of 75,000. They have formed amalgamation Assembly tickets with the Third party all over the State, in towns or cities where Re-submissionists are running for the Legislature.

PALL RIVER WEAVERS RETURN TO WORK; FALL RIVER WEAVERS RITURN TO WORK.

Fall River, Mass., March 28.—All the mile are running to-day except the American Linen Mill, nearly all with their full complement of weavers. The linen mills were not ready to start. The weavers were given their old homs. There were some exceptions, however. At the Pocussett Mill about fifty weavers, who had been working on tanoy goods, worm told this morning that their places were filled, and it they wanted work on print cloths they could have it. They refused and stayed out. At the Ouborne Mill, No. 2, about forty-five old weavers were refused work. SUNK BY THE WYANOKE.

THE SCHOONER RUTH DARLING LOST WITH

CUT IN TWO BY THE STEAMER'S BOW-THE SUR VIVORS CARRIED TO NORPOLK, VA!-OTHER ACCIDENTS AT SEA.

Norfolk, Va., March 28 (Special).—The Old Dominion steamship Wyanoke, from New-York, arrived here to-night five hours late, after having been in collision of the Delaware Capes with the schooner Ruth Darling at 2 o'clock this morning. At the time of the collision a fog prevailed, so thick that the man in the schooner's how says he could not see ahead more than half the Wyanoke struck the schooner, Arthur Ashton, seaman, jumped from the rigging and caught her anchor chains and thus saved himself. Captain Lowell, who was at the schooner's wheel at the time of the disaster, and Seaman Charles Harrison were both lost Chief Mate Bradford B. Browne was insensible when rescued from the paddle-wheel of the ship, which he had eaught hold of as it passed over him. He had his nose and right shoulder broken, and there was a ter-rible gash over his forehead. On the arrival of the er here he was at once sent to St. Vincent's Hos pital, where he now lies in a precarious condition. Ambrone Harimon, Frank Treptol and another seaman

hours. Her starboard wheel was badly damaged and the huge iron structure was twisted like a corkserow. It was with great difficulty that the wheel could be repaired and put in such condition as to allow the steamer to proceed. When that was done the engines were started only under one bell. According to the statement of Arthur Ashton, who was in the mast of the schooner on the lookout at the time of the disaster, the collision could have been averted, if the man at the wheel had obeyed his orders. says when he saw the ship she was almost on the schooner. He called out to port the helm, but instead of that it was put to the starboard and consequently when the vessel was struck it was amidships. The schooner was bound from Porto Rico to New-Haven, with sugar, and had been twenty-one days at sea.
The Wyanoko left at midnight for Richmond.
The schooner Belle Hooper, Captain Glikey, from
New-York for Matansas, when fifty miles northeast

half-north from Cape Hatteras, on March 26 at 7:15 p. m., came into collision with the steamer Beta, from Matanzas for New-York. The steamer struck the schooner on the starboard side, near the fore-rigging, and the schooner filled immediately. The steamer stayed by the schooner all night. Yesterday morning she took the schooner in tow for Hermitan Bands. the took the schooner in tow for Hampton Roads, where they arrived this morning. The schooner was taken in tow to-day by a tug for Norfolk. Just below Crancy Island she captized and sank in the channel,

where she now lies.

Charleston, S. C., March 28 (Special).—The steamship
Hudson, from Now-York, bound for New-Orleans, is
off the bar in distress. Tugs have been sent to her off the bar in distress. Tags have been sent to be assistance, and she will probably be towed up to the city in the morning. The Hudson lost her rudder and rudder-stock in a gale on March 25.

Beaufort, N. C., March 26.—The schooner Eunity R., Dyer, Captain Weeks, before reported, put in here this afternoon. She was twenty-seven days out from New-York. She crossed the Guif Stream four thies, owing to rough weather and the highest seas experienced in forty years. The schooner parted her lanyards on the put side, and lost mainboom, foresall and standing ib. Both davits gave way and she sustained other damage. She is leaking 100 strokes an hour.

CORPORATIONS IN PERIL IN MICHIGAN. Detroit, Mich., March 28.—A serious state of affairs will exist in Michigan after the election if a proposed constitutional amendment does not carry. The constitution of 1850 provided that no corporations, save railroads and canals, should be created for a longer term than thirty years. The Supreme Court has held that after thirty years all assets should be sold and the proceeds divided among the stockholders. There-fore a law providing reorganization for another thirty years would be unconstitutional. Under the present constitution there is no direct method for continuing comparations after the thirty years have railroads and canals, should be created for a longer corporations after the thirty years have expired. This applies to colleges, schools, hospitals, churches, Masonic and all secret societies; also to insurance companies, as well as all mere business corporations. obvious that churches and colleges cannot sell their assets, nor can charitable institutions; no one entitled to them. All great business corporations ment undertakes to cure these difficulties by providing that all corporations where stock is involved may be renewed by a vote of the stockholders. When there is ne stock, special legislation is the remedy. If the amendment does not pass it is impossible to say what will become of the church and school organizations, to say nothing of the great manufacturing corporations. The church people are specially anxious for its passage, for their organizations are otherwise practically illegal and disbanded. ment undertakes to cure these difficulties by providing

RIGHTS OF COLORED EPISCOPALIANS. Charleston, S. C., March 28 (Special).—The report of the committee appointed by the Diocesan Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church to arrange a settle-ment of the color question which led to the secession published to day. The report recommends a compro-mise, which proposes to admit colored elergymen to the convention who have been in communion with the church for twelve months prior to May 18. vision is made for the admission of colored lay dele-gates. The Diocesan Convention meets at Anderson in May next. If the report of the committee in adopted, which is doubtful, three colored elergymen will be admitted to the convention but no lay delegates. A prominent vestryman of St. Mark's, the aristocra colored church here, said to-day that the terms would not be accepted. "We will not secode from the not be accepted. "We will not second from the church," said be. "We are in the church and propose to stay there. We shall simply wait, and if we are barred out of the Diocesan Convention, we will carry the case to the General Convention." The question promises to be a burning one at the coming convention.

THE FINDER OF A FLAMING SWORD SENTENCED. Kingston, N. Y., March 28 (Special).—The case of the People against Daniel D. Bell for forgery has een on trial here for a week in the Court of Se Judge E. L. Fursman, of Troy, presiding. Bell is the eccentric old man who created a sensation a few years ago by exhibiting a huge sword covered with strange hieroglyphies which he said was seen to fall flaming from the sky into the Delaware and Hudson Canal near his home in the town of Rochester. claims in the office of the Secretary of State to large tracts of land in various counties, declaring that he had discovered gold and other precious minerals. He is now charged with the utterance of a forged deed. The jury, after being out all day, came in to-night with a verdict of guilty. The prisoner is sixty-five years old and this is his second trial for the offence. He was sentenced to Dannemora for twelve years and six months.

ACCESSORY TO THE OUTRAGE AT YALE. New-Haven, March 28 (Special). James M. Car-penter, of this city, who was employed as night watchman at the new recitation building on the Yale campus, was discharged to-day for complicity in pulling down the statue of Professor Silliman. He kept a student boarding house for a number of years, and it is thought that he gave the students the rope which was used. He denied the charge and said that he did not even see the students who perpetrated the

AN INSANE ARMY OFFICER. Washington, March 28.—Captain David L. Craft, 6th Infantry, was brought here from Harrisburg, Penni, last evening, by Lieutenant Selimer, 3d Artillery, and placed in St. Elizabeth's Insane Asylum. Captain Craft was found incapacitated for active service by an examining board on account of his stoutness, but no mention of his diseased mental condition was made in the newspapers. He weighs 300 nounds was made in the newspapers. He weight 300 pour and Lieutenant Sellmer was obliged to employ assistant to aid in bringing him to Washington.

Buffalo, March 28.—At a meeting of the Buffalo Merchants' Exchange to-day, a resolution was adopted requesting the Eric County representatives at Albany to watch the bill allowing the City of Syracuse to measure is likely to prove of any detriment to the Eric Canal, to oppose it. A resolution war also adopted to send a committee of five to Albany to look into the master.

TAW AND ORDER LEAGUE IN BELVIDERE. Belvidere, N. J., March 28.—In view of the in-crease of drunkenness among the youths of this place, the leading citizens have organized a Law and Order League, and will proceed all dealers who sell intextesting drinks to minors, or whe sell en PRICE THREE CENTS

THE LEGISLATURE'S STAND.

UPHELD BY THE GOVERNOR IN THEIR RE-SOLVE TO SEE THE CENTENNIAL PARADE. THE SENATE BILL TO SPEND \$1,000 FOR A SPEN

CIAL GRAND STAND DISCUSSED WITH AT-PROVAL IN THE ASSEMBLY-GOVERNOR

HILL AND THE MILITIA.
VEOM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TERMUNE,
Albany, March 28.—Governor Hill sent for Adjustant-General Porter upon Tuesday, and inquired of
him as to the relations of the Legislature and the
committee which have charge of the Contemplal Color
pratten in New York. When he was told that the bration in New-York. When he was told that the committee objected to the crecition of a stand upout Fifth-ave, for the use of the Legislature in reviewing the parade of the National Guard, the Governor expressed great indignation. He said that even if the Legislature had not appropriated a dollar it was entitled to the most respectful treatment at such a time, and its expressed wishes should be heeded. In conclusion the Governor, as Commender-in-Chief, diffracted the Adjutant-General to draw up an order countermanding the order for a narrade of the National countermanding the order for a parade of the Na Guard on April 30.

This order takes out of the parado the 13,000 soldiers of the National Guard. It has not been issued, but Adjutant-General Porter drew it up and gave it to the Governor. It needs only the Governor's signature and publication to become law. Mr. Hill, is is said was so indignant over the Adjulant-General's report that he pounded his deak with his fiet as though it were the heads of the Centennial Committee, and declared botty that they had "insulied" the Legislature. For the last two days, therefore, the members of the National Guard in Albanyahave been doubtful whether or not they would take part in the big parade in New-York, and they are yet in doubt.

Fresh fuel was added to the flames by the appearance in "The New-York Evening Sun" of the right, of the latter with the believe of the contraction of the contracti

ance in "The New-York Evening Sun" of to night of an interview with Elbridge T. Gerry, the chairman of the Executive Committee of the Centennial Com-mittee, who was reported as having threatened to change the route of the procession if the Legislature passed its bill for the erection of a grand-stand for its own accommodation at the Worth Mosument, in Fifth-ave. The newspaper containing this interview assived in Albany at 9 o'clock, and Adjutant-General Porter was soon reading it. He read the article calmlys and then said, as if surprised at Mr. Gerry's vehamence: "Why, these criticisms are absolutely und necessary. Every one knows that the Legislature appropriated \$200,000 for this affair, of which \$125,000 was to be used in transportation, feeding and housing the soldiers of the National Guard, \$20,000 for the Grand Army veterans, and \$55,000 for the use of the Centennial Committee. When Mr. Gerry threatens that the line of march will be changed, he forgets the fact that Governor Hill, as Commander in-Chief; can direct the 13,000 New-York State troops to pass whatever point be may see fit. The Grand Army, of the Republic veterans of New-York, receiving as they do substantial aid from the State, will, of course,

The interview with Mr. Gerry was read by Senators

The interview with Mr. Gerry was read by Senator Murphy, Erwin and Coggeshall also, who were greatly annoyed by it, and threatened to introduce a bill if the Legislature to-morrow depriving the Centennia Committee of the \$55,000 given them.

Adjutant-General Porter said this afternoon "There is no occasion for the Centennial Committee of New-York to feel disturbed by the action of the Senate yesterday, in passing a bill appropriating \$1,000 for the construction of a gras stand, for the use of the State officers and the member of the Legislature, at the Worth Monument in Fifth stand, for the use of the State officers and the memor of the Legislature, at the Worth Monument in I ave. When Mr. Gerry was last in Albany, on Mr. 21. It old him of my intention to build such a stand he offered no objection to my doing so; but the contrary, seemed pleased, as it would relieve committee of some of their cares. The fact is, examination of the published plans of the commission of the published plans of the commission of the members of the Legislature. Mices, seemingly, was to have menely a low of the officers in the grand stand, and then to fill is Commissioners from other States.

"In any case, even under the present arrangem the State officers and the members of the Legislawould not be well cared for. The committee will doubtedly sell all the \$2 tickets of admission to

doubtedly sell all the #2 tickets of admics grand stand that they can. That will have the of crowding the grand stand to a suffocating exte and the members of the Legislature and State offi a seat for all the State officers and members of the Legislature and their families. In self-respect the Legislature should pass Senator Murphy's bill." CORRESPONDENCE GIVEN TO THE ASSEMBLY.

. When the Assembly met to-day, Speaker Cole sub-mitted to his fellow-members the following letters; which had passed between Adjutant-General and Colonel S. V. R. Cruger and other members of the Centennial Committee, upon the matter:
To Adjutant-General Porter.
New-York, March 20.

at their meeting last night. The committee were unanimous in declining your request, for the reason that, if same is granted, any other State would be liable to ask and expect the same privileges. The committee will, however, reserve a sufficient number of seats on the stand for the Legislature. W. H. MURPHY. P. S.—The committee has decided to sell the tickets for the grand stands.

Colonel S. V. R. Cruser.

Colonel S. V. R. Cruser. Colonel S. V. R. Cruger. Chairman of Committee of Army.

Sir: I have the honor to notify you that it is proposed to erect for the use of the Legislature and State officers, on the occasion of the parade on April 30, a grand stand. This will be done at the expense of the State, and will be placed under the charge of the Adjutant-General. I have spoken to Commodore Gerry about the matter, and he fully indorses the plan, and requested me to communicate with you as to what we propose to do.

JOSIAH K. PORTER, Adjutant-General.

communicate with you as to what we propose to do,
JOSIAH K. PORTER, Adjutant-General,
Now-York, March 23, 1886.
Major-General Josiah K. Porter, Adjutant-General,
I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your
letter of March 21, in reference to the creation of a
reviewing-stand at or near the Worth monument, at the
expense of the State, for the use of the Legislature
and the State officers.
In reply, I beg to state that this committee has already
contracted for the erection of a reviewing-stand on the
cast side of Madison Square, running from Twenty-third
to Twenty-sixth ats, and also for a stand on the weak
side of Madison Square, running south from Twenty-first
st, and that application has been made to the Park Department for permits to erect these stands. This action
has been approved by the Committee on Plan and Scope.
This committee will supply members of the Legislature
and State officers with tickets. Therefore the object
which you have in view has already been previded for. Speaker Cole said that he himself had receive

following letter: New-York, March 27, 1889.

New-York, March 27, 1889.

Hon. Fremont Cole, Speaker of the Assembly.

Please assure the Assembly that the Army Committeed which has the management of the parades of April 30 and May 1 and the crection of the stands, has taken no action; to warrant the statements made in Albany, and published in to-day's afternoon newspapers here, that the members of the Legislature and the State officers would not be provided with seats on those days. I wrote General Portor has Priday that the stands had been contracted for and ample provisions made for the representatives of the State. The criticisms on the committee are entirely unjust, and I can see no necessity for the bill reported as having passed the Senate to-day.

Speaker Cole said he had this dispatch from Assemblyman Pish:

Assemblyman Fish: New-York, March 28, 1898. New-York, March 28, 1889. 1
Have seen Mr. Gerry. He has arranged that the
Legislature shall have 672 supplementary tickets to the
Centennial grand stand for each day, and one complimentary tickets for each member of the Legislature to the
ball, and also to the naval parade. Tickets are being
printed; not yet ready. The arrangements seem fair and
liberal. Any legislation at present seems inadvisable.

HAMILTON FIGH. 72.

HAMILTON FIGH. 72. Correct the first present seems and the first present from Elbridge T. Corry:

Now-York, March 28, 1880. Murphy's bill wholly premature and unnecessary. Kindly delay action in Assembly until misunferstending can be adjusted. Our committee only anxious to have everything satisfactory to Legislature, which herefore has acted very conrecousty and handsomely in the maker, Am to see Mr. Fish on Saturday, and arrange to have texture for nevel reception, full and grand stand, was Presidential party and distinguished guests, furnished members of Legislature and State officers. If they preserve stands, less important and conspinuous, countries will so provide. Murphy's action without maker to any of the

in the will appropriating \$1,000 was the considered. Mr. Yates, in its support, said:

Mr. Speaker, I am familiar with all the frets constant that communication, and I am familiar with the site.